THE AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
CIRCULATES ALL OVER THE WORLD
PUBLISHED BY THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON, CHICAGO, ILL.

THOMAS G. NEWMAN, EDITOR.

Vol. XXV. April 27, 1889. No. 17.

EDITORIAL BUZZINGS.

Morn's rosy light gleams everywhere
To all the air,
To perfume Lent;
And every flower in beauty dressed,
Wears jeweled crest,
From heaven sent.

The milk-white bloom of cherry-trees
Hath charmed the bees
From Winter's cell;
And one can hear soft whisperings,
And whirr of wings,
And songs as well.

—*Seed Time and Harvest.*

The Rev. Dr. M. Mahin has been appointed to the pastorate of Grace Methodist Episcopal Church in Richmond, Ind., and his address will hereafter be at Richmond, Wayne county, Ind.

The British Bee Journal for April 4 contains a good likeness of Mr. Charles Nash Abbott, its former editor, together with a biographical sketch of his life and work in the apicultural line.

A Poultry Department is to be added to the *Canadian Bee Journal* next week; the form will be changed, pages enlarged, and cover omitted. This will be the second bee-paper in America having added the poultry feature. We wish it success.

We Deeply Sympathize with Capt. and Mrs. J. E. Hetherington, of Cherry Valley, N. Y., in their affliction—having lost their youngest son, John Edwin, on the 3d inst. He was 4¼ years of age, and was a bright and intelligent boy, giving promise of becoming an energetic and useful man. It is a sad blow to both mother and father, for Johnny was the "sunshine" of that home. The AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL now offers its condolence to both.

Transferring Bees, etc.—I. E. Myers, Mahtomedi, Minn., on March 27, 1889, writes:

I am beginning bee-culture with one colony, that I found in the woods last fall. I have them in their "log-cabin" yet, but I want to change them into a Langstroth hive. When I was a boy, yet at home, my father would transfer the old colony into a new hive once in about 4 years. We used water to drive them from one to the other; but my "log cabin" is so long that the expense of building a tub around it to hold the water would cost more than the colony is worth, although the bees are numerous and apparently doing finely.

I have made a feeder for them, so that I can feed them and not compel them to come out after the food. It is fastened to the log with screw-nails, and a hole bored through the feeder and the log to give them access to the honey. By the sliding of a slat of wood between the two I can close the passage while I clean out the feeder-trough. The feeder works like a charm. It is amusing to see the bees take in the rye-flour.

I send you some of my bees, to learn what kind they are. Some call them Italians, and others hybrids; but I do not see any difference from those that my father had 40 years ago.

The bees did not come to hand—they were probably lost in the mails. Mr. Myers asks how to transfer the bees to frame hives. As several have asked to have Mr. Heddon's plan of transferring bees reproduced, we give it here. He says:

About swarming time I take one of my Langstroth hives containing 8 frames of foundation, and with smoker in hand, I approach the colony to be transferred. First, I drive the old queen and a majority of the bees into my hiving-box. I then remove the old hive a few feet backward, reversing the entrance, placing the new one in its place, and run in the forced swarm. In two days I find eight new straight combs with every cell worker, and containing a good start of brood. Twenty-one days after the transfer, I drive the old hive *clean* of all its bees, uniting them with the former drive, and put on the boxes, if they are not already on. If there is any nectar in the flowers, the colony will show you comb honey. About the queens: I usually kill the forced queen as the bees run in.

I run them together as I would one colony in two parts. Now to the old beeless hive; of course there is no brood left, unless a little drone-brood, and we have before us some combs for wax, for more foundation, and some first-class kindling wood.

If you have no method by which you can use a full hive of frames, of full sheets of foundation, running a full swarm into them at once, by all means procure it without delay.

We hope this will be sufficiently "detailed" to oblige our correspondent. It should be remembered that every beginner ought to have a good "book" for convenient reference at all times.

Catalogues for 1889 are on our desk from—

S. W. Morrison, M. D., Oxford, Pa.—4 pages—Carniolan Queens.

G. K. Hubbard, Fort Wayne, Ind—16 pages—Hives and Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

C. Mathews, Imlay City, Mich.—4 pages—Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

J. B. Mason & Sons, Mechanic Falls, Me.—20 pages—Bee-Keepers' Supplies.

E. L. Goold & Co., Brantford, Ont.—20 pages—Bee-Keepers' Supplies, etc.

Mineral Wax.—A. E. Maley, Auburn, Neb., sends us the following item from the New York *Mail and Express*, and wants to know if it is true:

A car-load of a peculiar mineral arrived in this city a few days ago. It was ozocerite, or mineral wax, and it came from Utah. Until recently this substance has not been known to exist in any quantity except in Moldavia and in Galicia, Austria. Three years ago, however, a deposit of the queer substance was discovered on the line of the Denver & Rio Grande railroad, about 114 miles east of Salt Lake City. The mine is known to cover at least 150 acres, and over 1,000 tons per year can now be produced.

Ozocerite resembles crude beeswax in appearance, and can be used for nearly all purposes for which wax is employed. It is now largely used in the manufacture of waxed paper. It enters into the composition of several brands of shoe polish. Mixed with paraffine, it produces an excellent grade of candles. One of the largest fields for the new material is the insulation of electric wires. It is claimed that ozocerite is preferable to any substance previously employed for this purpose. As the mineral wax comes out of the ground in condition to be used without refining, unless it is required for some special purpose, it is much cheaper than the product of the honey bee, and it is evidently destined to be extensively used in the future.

We have heard much about the mineral wax product, in general, but have nothing to offer about the "Extensive deposit of ozocerite recently found in Utah." Perhaps some of the wide-awake bee-keepers of that region can tell our readers something about it.

Several Copies of a circular sent from Chicago, signed by F. Andrews, have been received at this office. It offers a book on the "Secrets of Bee-Keeping" for 15 cents, and a model of a hive for $3.00. We have made four trips to the address given, to buy a book, but can find no one there. A woman from another room in the same building was found, who said that Andrews was there only a few minutes each day, and that he was going to California in May. It is useless for us to caution any one, for our readers do not send "a nickel and a dime" for any "secrets" of bee-keeping. They know better. It is the "novices" he is after. The circulars seem to have been sent to post-masters, and by them distributed into the "boxes," to catch the unwary, and obtain many $3.00, and "nickles and dimes," for Mr. Andrews to go on "a trip around the world."

The May number of *Frank Leslie's Popular Monthly*, crowded as usual with attractive pictures and good reading, opens with a well illustrated article by George C. Hurlbut, on "The Paris Exposition and its Significance," which is of special interest and timeliness, closely preceding, as it does, the opening of the great French Universal Exposition in commemoration of the one hundredth anniversary of the fall of the Bastille. Its many attractions, in the form of stories, sketches, essays, poems, scientific articles, art illustrations, make up a model number of this popular magazine.

MR. DOOLITTLE'S NEW BOOK.

—:o:—

"Scientific Queen-Rearing, as Practically Applied" is its title, and it contains 176 pages. It is nicely printed on good paper, and contains 20 illustrations besides a portrait of the author. The latter is very good, and we reproduce it here for the benefit of our readers.

Yours Truly
G. M. Doolittle

The first Chapter is devoted to the author's first interest in bee-keeping. The second Chapter dwells upon the importance of good Queens. Chapter III and VI describe Nature's way of rearing Queens. The fifth Chapter details the old methods, pointing out their imperfections. Chapter VI enumerates later methods, as steps to the "new way," which fill the next 20 pages with very interesting details.

"Getting the Bees off the Cells," is the subject matter of Chapter VIII; followed by chapters devoted to "What to do with Queen-Cells"—"The Queen-Cell Protectors"—"How to Form Nuclei"—"How to Multiply Nuclei"—and the methods used by the author to have "Queens Fertilized in the Same Hive where there is a Laying Queen."

This is followed by a chapter on Bee-Feeders and Bee-Feeding, and then the author deals with the all-important matters of "Securing Good Drones," and the "Introduction of Queens," in the following language:

SECURING GOOD DRONES.

It is my belief that we, as apiarists of the Nineteenth Century, do not look to the high qualities of our drones as much as we ought, or as much as we do to these qualities in our Queens. To me, it seems that the matter of good drones is of greater value, if possible, than is that of good Queens; for I believe that the father has as much, or more, to do with the impress left on the offspring, than does the mother. We select our Queens with great care, but leave them to mate with drones of a promiscuous rearing from all of the colonies in our bee-yard, as well as with the "scrubs" reared by our neighbors, or from such swarms as may be in the woods near us. Now this ought not so to be; for if we would have the best of bees, our Queens must mate with the best of drones.

To this end, it seemed to me that one of the most desirable things possible about Queen-Rearing, would be the fertilizing of Queens in confinement. For this reason I have tried every plan given to the public, for the accomplishment of this object," but, as I said in a previous chapter, I have so far nothing to record but failures. I would willingly give $500 for a plan by which I could mate the Queens that I rear, to selected drones as I wish, and do this with the same ease and assurance that our other work about the apiary is carried on.

As we cannot as yet, do this, I find that the next best thing that I can do, is to set apart two or three of my very best Queens for drone-rearing, causing them, as far as may be, to rear all of the drones in the apiary. I do this by giving these colonies a large amount of drone-comb, and keeping up their strength, if need be, by giving them worker-brood from other colonies.

The other colonies are largely kept from rearing drones, by allowing only worker-combs in their hives, and by giving them a comb of drone-brood occasionally from one of the colonies rearing drones, just when they want drones the most; for if this is not done, they will have drones anyway, even if they have to tear down worker-comb to build such as is needed to rear them in. As soon as the major part of the drones from this comb have hatched, it is taken away, before the inferior drone-brood (if any is placed in the comb) has time to mature. In this way I get all the drones reared from my best Queens, and only fail in not being able to sort out the weak and feeble ones, or, in not being able to select the most robust drones for the Queens.

To be sure, we can use the drone-traps now before the public, to keep the drones of the poorer colonies from flying; but to me, this causes more work and more disturbance with the bees, than the plan outlined.

Again, the rearing of drones, causes a great consumption of honey, and it seems foolish to be wasting honey in rearing drones, only for the sake of killing them afterward.

Beside knowing how to rear mostly good drones, we want to know how to get them early in the spring. This is something not often spoken of, but it is one of the things which must be done by the Queen-Rearer who would please his customers. To do this, I place drone-comb in the center of the hives having my drone-rearing Queens, doing this in the fall, so that whenever the bees have any desire for drones, such comb will be handy for the Queen.

If these colonies are not very strong in the spring, I make them so, by giving hatching brood from other colonies, till they are running over with bees, while in addition to this, I often insert a drone-comb full of honey, right in the center of the brood-nest; for in the removing of a part of all this honey, the bees coax the Queen to lay in this drone-comb, to a degree that otherwise could not be attained. In this way I usually succeed in getting drones from one to three weeks earlier than I otherwise would.

To keep drones late in the fall, I make a strong colony queenless, at the close of the honey-harvest, and in this colony I put all of the drone-brood that I can find in my drone-rearing colonies at this time. As much of this brood is in the egg and larval form, when given to the queenless colony, I have them hatching after all the other drones are killed off, for queenless colonies which are strong, are very choice of drone-brood. In this way I generally have a hive full of nice drones, as late as I desire to rear Queens, keeping them frequently into October.

As soon as I am through with such drones, I introduce a Queen to the colony, when the bees will destroy them at once, if feeding is withheld. I always feed a colony keeping drones when honey is not coming in, for they need much food to make them fly freely, and that is what we want them to do, on every warm day at that season of the year.

One other item that I wish to notice at some length, before closing this chapter on drones, is this: From the fact that worker bees can lay eggs that will hatch drones, and that Virgin Queens can also lay eggs which will also produce drones, the theory has obtained very largely among bee-keepers, that the drones from a fertile Queen must of necessity be of the same blood, as they would have been had this Queen produced drones before she was fertilized. In nearly every book written on bees, that I have read, where this subject is touched upon, we find words to the effect that, "a pure Queen, however mated, must produce a pure drone of her own variety." Mr. Alley's "Queen-Rearing" is an exception to this, I am happy to note.

Now I am not prepared to say how, nor wherein, the drones are changed by the mating of the Queen; but this I do know, that drones *are* contaminated, to a certain extent, by the mating of a Queen of one blood, with a drone of another blood. Any one can prove this, for in four generations, by mating the Queen each time to these pure (?) drones, a bee can be produced which no man can tell from a hybrid. That this contamination does not show in the first cross, is the reason, I believe, that the theory has been accepted, by nearly all, as the truth.

To illustrate: Take a pure black Queen, and after she has mated with a fine, yellow Italian drone, let her rear all of the drones produced in an apiary containing only black bees. Of course, the drones from this Queen will all be black to look at, the same as they would have been had she mated with a drone of the same blood as herself. Now rear Queens in this apiary, from any of the pure black mothers in it, and these young Queens will mate with the drones from this mismated Queen. These young Queens will apparently produce all black workers and drones, the same as they would have done had these drones come from a pure black mother, mated with a pure black drone; but when we rear Queens from these young mothers, now and then one will show a little yellow, which would not have been seen, had not the drones from this mismated Queen been the least bit contaminated, To detect any slight contamination of blood in our bees, we must always look to the Queen progeny, for the Queen is the typical bee of the hive; hence they will show an impurity where the workers and drones would not.

Now, take one of these young Virgin Queens showing a little yellow, and have her mated with a pure yellow Italian drone—the same as was done with the first Queen. From this one rear all of your drones again, while you rear Queens from her mother, which young Queens would be sisters to the one now producing drones. Having one of these last young Queens fertilized by the desired drones, next rear Queens from her, and you will find that some of these Queens will show quite a little yellow on them; yet so far the drones and workers show little if any difference.

Take one of the yellowest Queens from this last lot, and have her mated with a yellow drone again, going over the same process of mating as before, and you will get Queens in this third generation, which will (many of them) be quite yellow; while the workers and drones will show "yellow blood" about them, by occasional "splotches" of that color.

Now follow out the same line of breeding once more, and you will get both workers and drones, which any Queen-breeder in the land will call hybrids—calling them rightly so, too. These hybrids could not possibly come about by this way of breeding, only as drones from a mismated Queen are contaminated; for so far as we have used no drones except those which were pure black, according to the parthenogenesis theory, yet we have a hybrid bee as the result.

Worker bees and drones do not show a little variation of purity, as much as does the Queen, hence if we would know of the stock which we have, we must rear Queens from them. Failing to do this, we often decide that we have pure drones for breeding purposes, because these same drones look all right.

If I have made this matter plain, and I think that I have, it will be seen how much value it would be to the scientific breeder of Queens, if he could select just the drone he wanted, and then have a valuable Virgin Queen mated with that drone. In this way we could accomplish as much in securing the "coming bee," in two years, as we now accomplish in a life-time.

Let no one be longer deceived about *pure drones* from a mismated Queen; for if such drones are allowed to fly in your yard, you cannot expect any satisfactory degree of purity from Queens reared therein. I have been forced to this conclusion by many carefully-conducted experiments as already described.

THE INTRODUCTION OF QUEENS.

Perhaps there is no one subject connected with bee-keeping that has received so much notice in our bee-papers and elsewhere, as has the introduction of Queens; yet all who have read the methods and discussions given, must have plainly seen that success does not always attend the efforts in this direction. On the contrary, many losses have been reported, and these losses are not confined to the inexperienced altogether, for we often hear of our most practical apiarists occasionally losing a Queen.

The reason for so many losses, it seems to me, arises from the fact that bee-keepers in general do not understand that a discrimination should be made between Queens taken from one hive and placed in another, and those which have come long distances by mail or express. In introducing Queens, it should always be borne in mind that a Queen taken from one hive in the apiary, and introducing into another, does not require one-half the care that must be given to a Queen coming from a distance. The reason for this seems to be, that a Queen taken from a hive in the same yard, is still heavy with eggs, and will not run around, provoking the bees to chase her, as will a Queen after having had a long journey.

In introducing all ordinary Queens coming from my own apiary, I generally adopt one of the two following plans: The first is, to go to a nucleus or other hive from which I wish to get a Queen, and when she is found, I take the frame of brood she is on, bees and all, together with another frame from the same hive, carrying them to the hive from which I am to take the superannuated Queen, when they are left with the Queen between the two combs, while I secure the poor Queen and dispose of her; then I take out two frames from this hive, and place the two frames, brought from the nucleus, in their places, and close the hive. I now shake off the bees from the two frames in front of their own hive, carrying the combs to the nucleus; or if the nucleus will be too weak, I carry bees and all to it.

The object in taking the two frames with the Queen, is so that while waiting outside of the hive, she and the most of the bees may cluster between them, thus becoming quiet. When placed in the hive, both are put in together, thus leaving the Queen quiet among her own bees. In this way I do not lose one Queen out of fifty, and as the operation is so simple, and the Queen so quickly installed, the advantages more than over-balance so small a loss.

The second plan, is to go to any nucleus and get the young Queen in a round wire-cloth cage (such as all bee-keepers have in their apiaries) before looking for the Queen to be superseded. After she is in the cage, I place her in my pocket, and close the hive that I took her from, and

look for the Queen that I wish to remove; having found her, she is killed or otherwise taken care of, and this hive is also closed. I next blow in at the entrance enough smoke to alarm the whole colony, pounding with my fist on top of the hive until I hear a loud roaring inside, which shows that the bees are filling themselves with honey. I now let the Queen that I have in the cage, run in at the entrance, smoking her as she goes in, while I still keep pounding on the hive. In doing this, nothing but wood-smoke should be used, for if tobacco-smoke were used, many of the bees would be suffocated.

If this is done when there is danger of robbing, I wait till just at night, about the operation. If more convenient, the Queen can be taken out of the hive at any time during the day, and the operation of putting in the new Queen done just at night. Some seem to think that the operation will be more successful if done in this way, but so far I fail to see any difference as to results. The idea is to cause the bees to fill themselves with honey, at the same time smoking them so that the Queen and bees smell alike. This plan is as free from loss as the other, still it is not quite so simple as the first—I only adopt it where it is not handy to use the former.

Where any colony has been queenless from three to five days, a Queen can generally be successfully introduced by dropping her in honey, and rolling her over in the same, till she is thoroughly daubed with it, when the cover to the hive is lifted, and the Queen dropped from a spoon right down among the bees. This is equally successful with the others, but I do not like the plan, on account of having to keep the colony queenless so long. Even a Queen from a distance, can generally be safely introduced by this plan.

To introduce a Queen that has come to me from abroad, or one which I consider of more than ordinary value from my own apiary, I proceed as follows: First, I take the cage containg the Queen and her escort of bees, to the little room where I handle queen-cells, and open the cage before the window, so that if the Queen takes wing, she will not be lost. I then catch the Queen and clip her wings (as given in the chapter on that subject), when she is placed in a round, wire-cloth cage; but I allow none of her escort to go with her, as I consider such bees when left with a Queen one of the prime causes of the many losses which occur to the purchaser of Queens.

Having the Queen's wings clipped, and in the cage, I next take a piece of wire-cloth, containing 14 or 16 meshes to the inch, and cut it four-and-one-half by eight-and-one-half inches in size. Now cut a piece three-fourths of any inch square out of each corner, and bend the four sides at right angles, so as to make a box, as it were, three inches wide by seven inches long, and three-fourths of an inch deep. Next, unravel the edges down one-half way, so that the points can be pressed into the combs, and if the corners do not stay together as they should, they can be sowed together with one of the wires which were unraveled [Fig.5, page 50].

Having the cage ready, and the Queen to be introduced, in your pocket, proceed to look for the Queen to be replaced, and after removing her, examine the combs until you find one from which the bees are just hatching, or where you can see them gnawing at the cappings of the cells, which comb should also have some honey along the top-bar of the frame above the hatching brood.

Now shake and brush every bee off this comb, and place the Queen that you have in your pocket on it, by putting the open end of the cage near the comb over some cells of unsealed honey, when she will go to the comb, and as soon as she comes to the honey, she will begin eating. While she is doing this, put the large cage over her and the hatching brood, as you wish, taking all of the time that is needed, for as long as she continues eating, she will not go away, nor be disturbed by any of your motions.

Having honey in the cage is necessary, for the bees outside of the cage cannot be depended upon to feed a Queen when she is being introduced. Some claim that if the cage is made of wire-cloth having large meshes, the bees will feed them; but after losing many Queens by depending upon the bees to care for them, I say always provision your introducing-cage in some way, so that the Queen is not dependent upon the bees for her food while in the cage.

Even when keeping Queens in the queen-nursery, where placed in queenless colonies, I find that the bees often refuse to feed them; so I now provision all cages of all kinds, notwithstanding the claim put forth by some of our best bee-keepers, that several caged fertile Queens will be fed by a colony having a laying Queen, if they are put between the combs in a hive having such, for safe keeping. Finding a whole queen-nursery full of dead Queens, after trusting them to the care of a colony of bees having a laying Queen, is generally more convincing than many words given in support of an untruthful theory.

But to return: Fit the cage so that it comes over three or four square inches of honey, and as much of the hatching brood as possible; for these hatching bees have much to do with the speedy introduction of the Queen. Having all fixed, leaved the hive from 12 to 48 hours, according as your other work will allow you, when the hive is to be opened, and the cage examined.

If all has worked as it usually does, the bees will be found spread out evenly over the cage, the same as they are on any of the rest of the combs. When such is the case, the cage is to be carefully lifted from over the Queen, letting her and the young bees that have hatched during her confinement, go where they please, keeping watch all the while to see that the bees treat her kindly; if they do this (as they will, nineteen times out of twenty), the comb is to be placed in the hive; if not, she is caged again. In from one-half to one hour after liberating her, look at the Queen again, and if she is now treated as their old Queen was before her removal, the hive is closed, and she is considered safely introduced.

If, on the contrary, the bees are found clustered thickly on the cage, biting the wire-cloth and showing signs of anger, the frame is to be placed back in the hive and left till the next day, when, if they still show the same symptoms, you must wait until they are scattered over the cage, as spoken of at first, before letting her out.

I often release a Queen in 12 hours, and find that she is all right; and I rarely have to wait to let her out, more than 24 hours. Still, in extreme cases, I have been obliged to keep them caged nearly or quite ten days.

Do not be afraid of the Queen dying in the cage; for if she is placed over honey, as I have advised, she will live a month, and there is no need of losing any Queen if there is not too much haste used, in letting her out. Even then, there should be no danger, if the apiarist is on hand to release the Queen from the bees which cluster (or ball) her, as they always do a Queen for sometime before they kill her. Such clustered Queens can easily be released, by smoking the bees till they free her.

In liberating a Queen from a "ball" of infuriated bees, she is liable to take wing and fly away, thus losing her in that way. To guard against this, I either clip her wings before trying to introduce her, or take the "ball" of bees into a room while smoking them apart. Again, there is some danger that after the Queen is free, a bee from the cluster will sting her, if this bee gets to the Queen singly; and for this reason, I always secure the Queen in a wire-cloth cage as soon as the last bee has let go of her.

If the bees of any hive have once clustered a Queen, I find that it is very hard work to get them to accept the same one afterward; for this reason, I generally take a Queen that has been clustered, to some other hive and introduce

her there, giving the infuriated colony another Queen or a queen-cell.

However, not one Queen in one hundred is treated in this way when using the above plan, for, as a rule, I find that the young bees that have hatched in the cage with her, have accepted this Queen as their mother; thus the news is conveyed from them to the rest of the bees in the hive, so that she is fed by "all hands," which causes her to keep the cells enclosed by the cage, from which the young bees have hatched, well supplied with eggs.

* * * * * * *

The advantage that this plan has over any other where the Queen is to be caged in the hive, is in the young bees hatching out in the cage with the Queen; and as they have known no other mother, they accept her at once, thus forming an escort which the older bees, sooner or later, are obliged to accept, as being a part and parcel of the colony.

By any of the above plans, there is very little danger of losing a Queen, yet none of them are absolutely safe; nor would I use them were I to receive a very valuable Queen, say one worth $10, for with such Queens we do not wish to take a particle of risk.

After studying on the method of forming nuclei by the "caged bees" plan, as I gave in the chapter on that subject, I saw that by using that process, I had an absolutely safe plan of introducing a laying Queen, even were she worth $100. I have used this plan with all the valuable Queens for several years, and have not lost a single Queen, nor do I believe that I ever shall lose one by it, unless she should happen to fly away in putting her in the box with the bees; nor will she do this, as long as I clip all of my Queens' wings.

My usual method of using this plan, is to get bees enough from the upper stories of different hives to form a good, strong colony, doing it just the same as I gave in the chapter on forming nuclei, only I take the bees out of four or five different hives, and off from 10 to 15 combs, according to the strength that I want the colony. After having the bees in the box, they are treated just the same as there described, giving them the valuable Queen, in the same way that the Virgin Queen was given.

In hiving them, give as many empty combs, or combs of honey, as you choose, but do not give any more brood at this time than you did to the nucleus; for if more brood is given, the bees sometimes will swarm out with the Queen in a few days, where made so strong, the same as a natural swarm. If you desire to give brood, do it by giving a frame or two at one time every few days, after waiting four or five days from the time of hiving, before giving the first frames.

If you do not have bees in upper stories having a queen-excluder under them, then go to two or three colonies in ordinary hives, look for the Queens, and as fast as they are found, put the frames that they are on, outside of the hives. Now smoke and jar the bees on two or three frames from each hive, till they fill themselves with honey, when you are to shake as many bees down through the funnel into the box, as you want in your colony, and proceed as before.

If you desire to introduce the Queen to a certain colony, (the same as we have been doing by the other plans given), kill or take away the old Queen, and cause the bees to fill themselves with honey, the same as in the last instance; when all the bees that you can get, are to be shaken off the combs through the funnel into the box.

Having all of the bees in the box that you can possibly obtain, treat them the same as before, until you are ready to hive them. After they are placed in the cellar or other cool place, take all of the combs having brood in them, and give them to the other colonies, leaving one or two frames of honey in the hive, to hold till night, the bees which you did not succeed in getting into the box, and those returning from the fields. These combs should be put in the centre of the hive, so that when night comes the bees will be mostly clustered on them, instead of about the side of the hive, as would be the case if they were left next to one side of the hive. When you hive the bees having the new Queen with them, take these two combs with the bees out of the hive, putting in other combs as before, using only one having a little brood in it, and that taken from another hive, so that they are not given their own brood.

Having all prepared, proceed to hive the bees as was done with the nucleus; or, if preferred, the bees can be shaken down at the entrance, for, as this is their old home, they can go nowhere else, even should they try to do so. After the larger part of the bees are in the hive, shake the bees off from the two combs, and let them run in with the others. In five days, commence to give the brood back again, and keep on doing so occasionally until all is back in the hive, as it was before.

The above I believe to be an infallible plan for introducing Queens, and well pays for the time and trouble, when we have a very valuable Queen coming from a distance, which we would not lose on any account; yet it will hardly pay to spend so much time on ordinary Queens, except by way of experiment, or when desiring to make new colonies in addition to introducing Queens. Where a Queen comes to me very unexpectedly, I always use this plan, taking the bees from an upper story or two, thus forming a small colony with the Queen, which colony is built up later on, by giving frames of hatching brood. Using it in this way, it always gives me the assurance of success, in any case of emergency.

He then gives directions for introducing "Virgin Queens"—and shows how to "Keep a Record of the Cells, Queens," etc. The last four chapters are devoted to "Clipping the Queen's Wings"—"Shipping, Queen-Cages, Bee-Candy," etc.—"The Injury done to Queens in Shipping"—"Quality of Bees and Color of Queens"—and advising the rearing of Queens for the pleasure as well as profit it gives. The book is intensely interesting, and ends with these paragraphs:

Another point right here (and one which I consider worth much more to any one, than the price of this book; even though he may keep only two colonies of bees), and that is: If you desire to supersede any Queen in your yard, on account of her being too old to be of farther use; or if she is of another race of bees from what you desire; all you have to do is to put on an upper story, with a queen-excluding honey-board under it, place a frame of brood with a queen-cell upon it, in this upper story, and after the young Queen has hatched, withdraw the queen-excluder, and your old Queen is superseded without your even having to find her, or having the least bit of time wasted to the colony.

In fact, the possibilities which this perforated-metal may bring, have only just begun to loom up before us, so that what the future may bring forth in this matter can hardly be conceived by any. Truly, our pursuit is one of the most fascinating of any of those that are engaged in by man; and I am thankful to Him who ruleth all things, that I have a part and a lot in this matter.

That all who read this book may try to carry out the thoughts herein advanced, to still greater perfection, and strive in the future to rear only Queens of superior value, so that we may soon be able to say,

"THE COMING BEE IS HERE,"

is the best wish of the author.

The book is now ready, and will be mailed to any address for $1.00. All orders should be sent direct to this office.

CORRESPONDENCE.

NECTAR.

The Gathering of Honey and Pollen by Bees.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY CHAS. DADANT.

In answer to the wishes of Prof. Cook, expressed in his article on page 217, I give here some remarks on the above subject.

Bees are attracted to the nectar by its odor, mainly. Then, after having unloaded their honey-sacs in the hives, they use their eyes to find more quickly and more surely their way back to the spot where they had completed their last load, and continue, on the same kind of flowers, as long as they find something in them to take.

I have noticed the bees of a colony gathering a kind of honey, while the bees of another colony, placed near by, gathered at the same time, honey different in color and savor.

I have seen Italian bees, exclusively, working on red clover; while black bees, exclusively so, worked on buckwheat.

Some of our colonies had dark honey-dew in their hives, while others had only white-clover honey; some had fruit-juice, while others had dark honey from the fall blossoms.

As the same kinds of some flowers vary a little, bees are soon accustomed to visit their diversely-tinted varieties. For instance, a bee will go from a purely-white head of clover to another which is rose-colored; for there are hardly two plants of white clover whose flowers have exactly the same tint.

Having watched bees working on a patch of differently-colored blue-bottles, I saw one bee stick to the white variety and pass by the other colors without paying any attention to them; while another bee visited, one after another, the white, the blue, the purple, etc. I noticed the same when watching bees on the asters, the knot-weeds, etc.

There is, consequently, no wonder to see bees visiting several kinds of apple-trees during the same trip. This reminds me of something unusual that I noticed in France long ago. There was an apple-tree loaded with apples, very similar to the kind known here as "Bellflower." Some of the apples, instead of being entirely white, had ribs, like muskmelons, colored in gray. Not far from it was another tree of a variety known in France as "Gray Reinette." No doubt the bees of an apiary placed in the same orchard had brought the pollen of the gray apple to the flowers of the white, and the fecundation had not remained confined to the seed alone, but had extended through the pulp to the part of the skin corresponding to the heterogeneously-fecundated kernel.

When the crop of honey is scarce, bees visit all kinds of nectar-yielding flowers, passing from one to another, without seeming to mind the difference. But we do not think that they act the same when they are in quest of pollen, if we notice the regular color of the lumps that they bring to the hives.

How the Toads Eat.

In reply to Mr. Hovis in regard to toads eating bees, on page 216, I would say that, although the toad eats small insects, its mouth is very large. To get its prey it does not act like the ant-eaters, whose heads are elongated, and which thrust their tongues—that are coated with a viscid saliva—among the ants, and retract them in their narrow mouths.

As soon as an insect is within the reach of the toad, its tongue is thrown out by a kind of springing motion, the back part of it forward, and returned as quick as lightning; as the tongue is coated with a viscid substance, the lightest contact suffices. This motion is so quick that it is about impossible to notice it, except by the swift opening of the mouth, and the smack which is heard when the tongue jumps back and the mouth shuts up.

Hamilton, Ills.

IN COUNCIL.

Report of the N. E. Ohio, N. Pa. and S. W. N. Y. Convention.

The Northeastern Ohio, Northern Pennsylvania, and Southwestern New York Beekeeper's Association met at Franklin, Pa., on January 30, 1889, at 2 p.m., with President D. H. Lefever in the chair.

Secretary C. H. Coon, of New Lyme, O., called the roll, and the treasurer, George Spitler, of Mosiertown, Pa., read his report after the secretary's report was read.

The President's address, in a humorous and semi-serious vein, came next. H. M. Erwin, editor of the Franklin *News*, made the address of welcome in behalf of the executive committee and the citizens of Franklin. The address was impromptu, and those who listened to it were highly pleased. The response was by M. E. Mason, of Andover, O.

Some time was given for the enrollment of names and paying of annual dues, after which the first question on the programme was discussed as follows, viz.:

"The Best Method of Disposing of First Swarms, when Increase is not Desired."

Mr. Mason said that as his whole aim was to get the most honey possible, he had tried to find some method by which increase could be prevented as much as possible; for bees will swarm. By his method, bees are allowed to swarm naturally, yet with little increase of colonies. They first swarm in an empty hive, and he hives them in the usual manner on from six to eight frames filled with comb, or foundation, using division-boards to contract the brood-chamber. Then put the next swarm into the hive from which the first swarm issued. The third swarm is put into the hive from which the second swarm issued, and so on. By this method he had large colonies—a thing so desirable and necessary to secure comb honey, and yet the bees' propensity to swarm is satisfied.

Mr. Reynolds hived his swarms in hives from which swarms issued the previous day, or in hives whose colonies are queenless; puts sections for surplus honey in the hive in about 12 hours, if he has lots of comb in the brood-nest; if not, he waits a day or two. He said that he had no trouble from bees swarming out, unless a swarm had issued from a hive three or four days; in such cases he would destroy the queen-cells previous to putting in the swarms.

Mr. Pettis, of Lake, Pa., related the experience of a neighbor who made it pay to have increase of swarms; he sold his swarms at from $3 to $7 each. If he had too many he sometimes made a sale, and generally secured good prices.

D. W. Burnett, New Vernon, Pa., has had no reason to prevent increase of swarms, for he has ready sale for his bees at $6 a colony, in a simple body of the hive, which he thinks pays him for all trouble.

Consumption of Winter Stores.

A member said that he could see but little difference in out-door or cellar-wintering in the consumption of stores.

Mr. Sutton thought that out-door wintering was best, because the bees have opportunity for cleansing flights—a thing very desirable. They will also breed sooner.

Mr. Reynolds had at one time 12 colonies—six of them he put into a cellar (a dry one), and six were packed in straw on the summer stands. Those out-doors came through all right, and built up rapidly in the spring; those in the cellar came through the winter, but he lost all of them in the spring by dwindling.

C. H. Coon packs part of his bees out-doors, and part in the cellar. Those out-doors are quiet, while those in the cellar seemed to be very uneasy the past winter; there are many of them coming out of the hives; the hives are damp, though the cellar is dry. He has oil-cloth on top of the frames. His cellar was well ventilated. He loses his bees after putting them out in the spring. Last spring he kept the bees in the cellar very late, and they did well.

Mr. Mason said that the average cellar was not the right place to winter bees. The temperature ought to be kept at 40° to 45°. He does not believe it advisable to carry bees out of the cellar to give them a cleansing flight. He has always been more successful by out-door wintering.

Mr. Lefever thinks that the want of proper stores is the cause of more failures than any other method of wintering. He has had much trouble from stores gathered at cider-mills by the bees. He related how a friend put outside combs to the inside or center of the hives, and the center combs to the outside of the hives, with good results. Another neighbor had cut a bee-tree, and, the combs being badly smashed,

the honey was fed to the bees, and all died. The See brothers, of Geneva, he said, had good results in wintering bees on fire-weed honey.

Mr. Coon spoke of disastrous results from too much extracting, and would not extract any honey from the brood-nest—in fact he did not use the extractor at all, only in extracting for others, except to extract from unfilled sections. He extracted for a neighbor who laid his loss of bees to cellar-wintering; but he believed it to be caused from taking all the good honey from the bees. He would advise saving the good combs for wintering.

Mr. McLean and Mr. Sutton found buckwheat honey very good for wintering bees.

An expression was taken as to which was best for wintering, an extra large colony, or a medium one; the vote was unanimous in favor of the medium colony for good results in wintering.

Mr. Sutton said that feeding broken combs to bees would start brood-rearing, which, if late in the fall, would be apt to bring on disaster, because the young bees were too weak for wintering.

"How would you dispose of second swarms?"

Mr. Sutton—Place a bush tied to a pole near the cluster; they will settle on it, and you can lean it up against something; then take the queen-cells all out of the hive and put the swarm back where it came from, unless more colonies are wanted; if so, hive it in a new hive.

Mr. Lefever said that if it was a choice colony, crowd it by stimulation so that it will swarm early. Old colonies could be divided and queen-cells inserted.

"How late did you ever have a swarm issue and live?"

Mr. Green had one come on August 17, and it did well.

Mr. Mason had one come on September 17, and it gathered honey enough to live on until spring.

The general opinion was that late and second swarms were not desirable, because the clusters would be too small to winter successfully. The convention then adjourned until evening.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.

The first question for the evening was: "Is the catching of swarms in traps, at the entrance of hives, as they issue, a success?"

M. E. Mason said that it was a success with him. The box is made of thin stuff and is 24 inches long, 14 inches wide, and 10 inches deep. The top of the box is made of wire-cloth. A connection made of tin extends from the lower edge of the box, as wide as the hive-entrance; the box is placed at the hive just as the swarm commences to come out. The swarm must be allowed to remain in the box a short time,—long enough to become quiet, or the bees will take wing again when let out of the box. The bees are emptied out by a three-inch door, the length of the box.

A few present had used the Alley queen and drone trap successfully.

"Is it advisable to have hives stand in the shade?" was next discussed.

J. H. Haggerty, of Polk, Pa., likes the shade from 9 o'clock to 3 p.m. He will have grape-vines for shade in the near future.

Mr. Coon was troubled several times by bees swarming out. Sometimes several swarms were in the air at the same time. He shaded them with a shade-board, and raised up the hives about one-half inch, and had no more trouble. He now ventilates the hives by raising the cover a little.

Mr. McLean would have temporary shade. He had his bees in an orchard, and noticed that those in the dense shade did not do so well as those in the sun. The bees need much sun when working on white clover.

"What is the best method of preparing bees for winter?"

Mr. Haggerty first wintered his bees on ten Langstroth frames, but he now uses from six to seven, and has one on but three frames. His bees are packed tightly, with only a hole in the bottom-board covered with wire-cloth, for ventilation; he uses a few frames because he used too many at first,—and there was too much honey. He has chaff on top, too, and closes the entrances of his hives, but opens them on warm days to give the bees a flight. Too many bees are lost in the snow, if the entrances are left open.

Mr. Sutton said if success is desired in wintering bees, they must be prepared early in the fall. If they need feeding, feed early. He prefers the jelly-glass feeder—an atmospheric feeder, and makes a syrup of 25 pounds of sugar and 10 pounds of water. Last fall the buckwheat was cut off early, so he had to feed; he prefers feeding sugar to feeding good comb honey, because it is cheaper; but best of all, have frames filled with honey.

Mr. Wilson had sugar to crystallize for him; but crystallization can be prevented by using a little glycerine in the syrup.

Mr. Mason said that he had more trouble in "springing" than in wintering bees. The first good day in spring he takes out all the frames that the bees cannot cover, closes up the frames with division-boards on each side, and covers with oil-cloth so as to economize heat, which assists in brood-rearing.

Mr. Sutton also uses oil-cloth over his bees in summer.

What must a person do, whose bees need feeding in winter? If bees are in the cellar they might be fed the "Good" candy. If out-doors, let them alone, or feed over the cluster.

Is it advisable to raise the hives from the bottom-boards? If so, how high? Quite a number prefer a slight ventilation at the top of the hive.

Does it do any harm to have the entrance of the hive covered with snow? No; not with upward ventilation.

The convention adjourned until 9:30, Thursday morning.

SECOND DAY.

MORNING SESSION.

The convention was called to order at 9:30 a.m., by President Lefever.

The first question: "Is it profitable to use sections with full sheets of foundation, that were in the hive the previous season, but not drawn out?"

Mr. Sutton did not use full sheets of foundation in the sections,—only starters. He thought that he got a thinner septum by using starters only.

Mr. Mason said that it all depended upon the appearance of the sections; if very badly spotted and covered with propolis, he would not use them; if the sections are clean, and if the foundation is badly eaten at the corners, as it often is, he would cut out the old foundation and put it on the wax-pile, as it is impossible to get honey in nice shape with foundation thus eaten. He would advise all to use full sheets of foundation in the sections, because then you have all worker-comb. If only starters are used in the sections, bees are apt to build drone-comb at the bottom of the starter, which, at swarming-time or before, is very apt to tempt the queen to go into the sections, especially if there is none, or but very little, drone-comb in the brood-nest.

Mr. Lefever referred to bee-keepers who had lost bees in wintering, which he attributed to excessive contraction of the brood-nest at the time of the white-honey harvest. He would not have less than eight frames, so that the bees would have good honey to winter on.

After a lively discussion it was found that the majority rather favored not too large a hive, yet more opposed too much contraction at the time of the honey harvest. The election of officers for the ensuing year was the next business in order, and resulted as follows:

W. A. McLean, of Osborn, Pa., President; H. S. Sutton, of Franklin, Pa., first Vice President; George Spitler, of Mosiertown, Pa., Secretary, and R. D. Reynolds, of Cooperstown, Pa., Treasurer. Executive Committee, M. E. Mason, D. H. Lefever, and C. H. Coon.

Cleveland, O., was chosen for the next meeting, at the same date as the meeting of the Ohio State Beekeepers' Association.

"What is the best method of extracting wax from old combs?" was asked.

Mr. Sutton puts broken-up combs into burlap sacks, which are then put into a wash-boiler, or large kettle; when melted, he presses it out as best he can by using sticks to press it with.

Some use the Swiss wax-extractor. Different methods were given, but none seemed to be perfectly satisfactory with old combs. There was no trouble with new combs. Be cautious, and do not boil the wax.

The convention then adjourned until 1 p.m.

AFTERNOON SESSION.

The first question was: "What other business is best suited to go with bee-keeping?"

Mr. McLean thought that fish-culture would go well with bee-keeping if a person was rightly situated.

Mr. Lake has fish, bees and chickens, but they all need attending to at the right time, if success is desired.

Mr. Lefever said that poultry will help, and he believes that winter dairying will pay the best of anything in connection with bee-keeping, if a person has

good, succulent food, such as ensilage, roots, etc.

Mr. Green follows milk-dairying, and delivers milk to customers in Greenville. He makes the two go well together.

Mr. Coon keeps sheep, and made it pay well by raising early spring lambs for market.

"How do you remove propolis?"

Mr. Sutton uses fine sand, and also Seneca or lamp oil. Alcohol is good.

"How would you build up colonies in the spring, in time for the honey-flow?" Work for honey, but not for swarms, and do not divide the colonies.

"How soon after the swarm issues, ought the sections to be put on?" Put them on in about twelve hours, if you have the hives full of combs, or frames filled with foundation.

"How soon in the spring should upward ventilation be stopped, to promote brood-rearing?" The weight of opinion was in favor of a very slight upward ventilation by absorbents, such as chaff, leaves, saw-dust, etc. On the first nice day in the spring, put on oil-cloth, and cover again with absorbents.

After unanimously passing appropriate resolutions, the convention adjourned.

FEEDING.

The First Pollen Gathered for the Season.

Written for the Prairie Farmer

BY MRS. L. HARRISON.

Bees gathered their first pollen on March 15, amid general rejoicing. It is meet that they should rejoice, with the first new bread of the season, after living on canned goods so long. This new, fresh diet will impart new life to the denizens of the hive, and they will awake from their drowsy slumbers, and no more "folding of their hands to sleep." Spring-time has come, and "the voice of the turtle is heard in the land;" the elms are flowering, and yielding pale-yellow pollen, and catkins are appearing on the willows, which will soon yield honey and bread. All Nature rejoices, and the "Old Man of the Woods" arouses from his slumbers and shakes the snow from his mantle.

The queen, being fed so generously by her subjects, will commence her arduous labors of rearing a large family. It is to be hoped that she will not be too ambitious, and lay more eggs than the bees can hover. To-day (March 18) is quite cool and chilly, and the bees will contract the cluster, to keep warm, and if in doing so the larvæ are unprotected, they must perish. I remonstrated against our bees being removed from the cellar during the warm days—although they were loud in their demands for a flight—fearing that the weather might change to cold, and that the cellar bees might be attacked with a spell of "spring dwindling;" while those that had passed the winter upon the summer stands would not be affected by it, being more hardy from exposure. Therefore fresh air was admitted more freely into the cellar, and their loud demonstrations ceased, and only their quiet, happy hum was to be heard.

Spring Feeding of Bees.

I will take back all I ever said about stimulative feeding in early spring. Localities may differ in this respect, as in many other things, but I am convinced, by repeated trials, that it is a decided injury here. It excites bees to activity, and they will fly out in inclement weather, in search of water and mineral salts, and perish, and their death prove a serious loss to the colony, at a time when their services were most needed. More young bees may be reared, but at a time when their services are not worth so much to the commonwealth as the old ones are.

Feeding rye-meal, ground-oats, pea-flour, or unbolted wheat-flour in early spring, as a substitute for pollen, is advocated by many, the food being placed in shallow boxes, in sunny nooks protected from winds. This may be well in some localities, but here the pollen appears almost as soon as it is safe for bees to fly, as the overflow from the river draws out the frost from the roots of trees before it is out on the highlands.

Some bee-keepers report bushels of food appropriated by bees, but, where there are so many mills and flour-stores, they prefer to fly from home in quest of it. I have seen those white bees entering hives in early spring, but, as soon as pollen appears, there will be no more dusty millers seen.

Peoria, Ills.

PRIORITY.

The Legality of Priority of Location.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY J. E. POND.

I should give no further time to discussing the above question, did I not think that in justice to myself a brief reply to Mr. S. T. Pettit's article, on page 217, should be made.

In stating my position as I have since the discussion first began, I have taken none but a legal view of the matter; sentiment has been entirely ignored, as it has nothing to do with a question of legal rights. I may feel that any competitor, no matter what the business, might have let me remain untroubled in my chosen locality; but what am I to do about it, if he keeps within the law?

I have asked time and time again, for those who view the question as does Mr. Pettit, to give some plan or method by which the evil, as he deems it, may be remedied; as yet, none is offered, but instead thereof, I am asked how I would like it myself to have my own field occupied? Well, now, to what more is the bee-keeper legally entitled, as a matter of legal rights, than "the butcher, the baker, the candlestick-maker," etc., whether the same be sentimental or practical? Till this question is answered differently from what Mr. Pettit will answer it himself, or until he or some other will devise some plan by which human rights can be legally ignored, I must assert, and try to maintain whenever called upon to do so, that the sole question is just that simple that Mr. Pettit criticises, viz.: Can any one who chooses, keep bees upon his own land?

One reason for making the question thus simple is, that if I am met with the idea that the keeping of bees may constitute a nuisance, my answer at once is, what is a nuisance in myself in keeping bees must also be a nuisance on the part of my neighbor; and does not, therefore, form any factor in the original problem.

I have no doubt that Mr. Pettit feels as he writes, and I can only ask him the question (which his article confessedly admits has but one answer), viz.: If another man does plant an apiary on his own land, in such a way that it may interfere with your rights, what are you going to do about it? or how can you legally prevent it? And again, what legal remedy can you advise in the matter? Again, doesn't Mr. Pettit rather beg the question, not only in the whole article, but when he says that he thinks that I will agree with him that the man ought to have located elsewhere?

I have not written the above with a desire to cause a discussion, but to endeavor to show that I have not "hastily reached a decision;" and to ask any who think that I have, to show wherein I am in error.

Gathering Honey and Pollen.

My observation generally has shown me that Nature, as a rule, makes no mistakes; that "like produces like," and that in cross-fertilization, the rule follows as elsewhere. Mrs. Chaddock may have seen bees traveling to different flowers on the same trip, but that does not prove anything, even argumentatively; 'cause why? Because (a woman's reason, I know), that if when she saw bees going to the different flowers, I think that she would have found, on examination, that there was no pollen in them, and as a consequence, no chance of mis-fertilizing.

As for myself, I have experimented in this very matter quite largely, and I have never seen one instance of a bee working on different varieties of flowers on the same trip at any time; and I do not believe that anyone has seen them do so at a time when cross-fertilization was possible. If Mrs. C. has seen this, let her say so, and I will believe her; but simply saying what she has on the subject, does not affect the question at all; for the reason, that the rule is not broken, unless the conditions are not right for breaking.

I do not advocate at all the wonderful second sight that some claim for bees, but I am an advocate of the doctrine that "Nature makes no mistakes;" and the mere fact that bees have been seen to visit different varieties of flowers on the same trip, is not necessarily even the exception that proves the rule.

North Attleboro, Mass.

Month of April.

Written for Vick's Magazine

BY MRS. M. J. SMITH.

Patter, patter, patter,
  Hear her feet on yonder hill;
Coming, coming, coming,
  How the little branches thrill,
Singing, singing, singing,
  Wakening every tiny rill;
Listen, sister, listen,
  Cease your shrieking, March, be still.

Almost swelled to bursting,
  Holding scents to woo the bee,
With a gladsome knowledge
  Of the bloom we cannot see,
Little buds are peeping
  Upward, outward, just to be
First to let this maiden
  Kiss, and set the petals free.

Poets call her fickle,
  In the far-off days of yore;
Poets call her changeful,
  And they sit beside our door;
But I call her constant,
  Ever bearing plenteous store,
At the time appointed
  Entering the humblest door.

Were our friends as changeless,
  Were our lovers just as true,
If the thoughts we scatter
  Fell like April's morning dew,
Clear as crystal, giving
  To some cold heart impulse new,
Morrow's dawn would open
  The millenium to view.

CANADA.

Report of the Brant Bee-Keepers' Convention.

Written for the American Bee Journal

BY R. F. HOLTERMANN.

The Brant Bee-Keepers' Association met at Brantford, Ont., on March 30, 1889, at 2 p.m., with President Howell in the chair.

The steps necessary to retain affiliation with the Ontario Bee-Keepers' Association were taken, the members for the Ontario being as follows: G. H. Morris, S. A. Dickie, R. J. Howell, Thos. Murray, Thos. Birkett, and G. W. Barber, with Representatives D. Anguish and R. F. Holtermann. An invitation was received to meet at Harley, Ont., at the next quarterly meeting, which was accepted.

It was decided that if the Grant would allow, to give toward the prize-list at Brantford and Harley, for honey and bee-keepers' supplies. The prize-list was then made up, which will amount to over $60.00 for Brantford. A list of names for judges was made out, and the Secretary instructed to correspond with those selected.

Results of Wintering, Etc.

President Howell reported that he had lost 4 colonies out of 32; two of them had starved outright, and several he knew were too light in the fall.

Mr. Ramey stated that he had packed chaff around his hives, about 6 inches thick, and the colonies were all alive and doing well.

This question was asked: If a colony is divided, will the one left without a queen build its own queen-cell? Answer: Yes; if brood three days from the laying of the eggs is given them, or eggs. It was, however, suggested by one, that it would not be advisable to divide colonies.

Mr. Birkett said that he generally put all second-swarms back, and had but little trouble.

D. Anguish reported that his bees were all alive, yet he put 4 colonies out ten days ago; 3 of these had consumed 10 pounds of stores each. The temperature was about 48° above zero.

T. Birkett keeps his bees in the cellar, and 3 colonies died (starved) out of 56. The cellar was dry, and too warm to keep potatoes in. The bees were very quiet.

Mr. Barber put 103 colonies away—35 outside and the balance in the cellar. One colony was starved, and the balance he thought were alive. The present temperature of his cellar was 45°; but generally it was 42° to 43°.

Mr. Murray winters his bees outdoors, in a shed facing the south. The hives are chaff-packed all around except at the front, so as to expose them to the sun. He uses a shade-board at times, and leaves the entrance open 2 inches wide. One colony has perished out of 18, caused by an undeveloped queen. There were drones late in the fall.

C. Edmonson put 4 colonies away in the fall, in saw-dust packed hives; 1 colony has starved.

W. R. Brown put away 12 colonies; 1 perished and the balance are dry and nice.

W. Morris wintered his bees outside, in clamps. He put in 12 colonies, and all are doing nicely.

J. McIntyre wintered 4 colonies, and they appear to be doing nicely.

Stimulative Feeding.

"Does it pay to stimulate brood-rearing by feeding in the spring?" was asked. T. Birkett said: Give bees plenty of food all at once, then let them alone. All present appeared to agree with Mr. Birkett.

Brantford, Ont.

Convention Notices.

☞ There will be a meeting of the Susquehanna County Bee-Keepers' Association at Tarbell House in Montrose, Pa., on Saturday, May 4, 1889, at 10 a.m.

H. M. SEELEY, *Sec.*

☞ The Darke County Union Bee-Keepers' Society will hold their spring meeting in the court-house at Greenville, O., on Friday, April 26, 1889.

J. A. ROE, *Sec.*

☞ The 11th annual session of the Texas State Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the apiary of W. R. Graham, of Greenville, Hunt Co., Tex., on May 1 and 2, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited. The last meeting was held here last May, and was the best ever held. So we look forward to a good time next May. A cordial welcome and hospitality will be tendered to all who come. G. A. WILSON, *Sec.*

☞ The semi-annual meeting and basket picnic of the Progressive Bee-Keepers' Association will be held at "Welcome Apiary"—the residence of Mr. J. B. Hains—in Bedford, O., on Thursday, May 2, 1889. All interested are invited to come early and bring their friends. A special invitation is extended to the ladies to be present. Manufacturers of bee-keepers' supplies are requested to bring with them, or send, samples for exhibition. Let all come prepared to do their part towards making it an interesting, as well as a profitable, meeting.

MISS DEMA BENNETT, *Sec.*

CONVENTION DIRECTORY.

1889.	*Time and Place of Meeting.*
April 26.—	Darke County and Union, at Greenville, O. J. A. Roe, Sec., Union City, Ind.
May 1, 2.—	Texas State, at Greenville, Tex. G. A. Wilson, Sec., McKinney, Tex.
May 2.—	Progressive, at Bedford, O. Miss Dema Bennett, Sec., Bedford, O.
May 4.—	Susquehanna County, at Montrose, Pa. H. M. Seeley, Sec., Harford, Pa.
May 15.—	York and Cumberland, at Waterboro, Me. C. W. Costellow, Sec., Waterboro, Me.
May 21.—	Northern Illinois, at Pecatonica, Ill. D. A. Fuller, Sec., Cherry Valley, Ills.
Dec. 4, 6.—	International, at Brantford, Ont., Canada. R. F. Holtermann, Sec., Brantford, Ont.

☞ In order to have this table complete, Secretaries are requested to forward full particulars of time and place of future meetings.—ED.

Oranges in Florida.—W. S. Hart, Hawk's Park, Fla., on April 15, 1889, writes:

It looks pretty bad for Florida orange-growers, according to "The Eastern Markets" item on page 179, doesn't it? Let me say that our oranges dropped badly the past season, have been delayed on the way to the north, and many have arrived in bad condition; but the prices have averaged well, and still continue to do so. Nearly all of my crop went to Boston, and $3.50 per box was the lowest price obtained, with $4.50 for "fancies." There are fortunes in such prices, or half as much. It was the dropped oranges that rotted here.

Ventilation of Bee-Repositories.—H. B. Sisson, Ottumwa, Iowa, on April 15, writes:

As a constant reader of the principal bee-papers of the country, and as the ventilation of the winter quarters of bees has been my hobby for the last 25 years, I can also state that I too know a little about the subject, as I have wintered from 150 to 200 colonies year after year with only a loss of from 3 to 5 per cent. Dr. Miller states in his article, on page 231, that he knows a little about ventilation, yet he gives the reader no information in regard to his method. Oxygen is necessary to the life of the bee, and to remove the poisonous gases is the question that I have settled, and have given my methods to the public heretofore.

Signs of a Good Honey Crop.—Rev. Stephen Roese, Maiden Rock, Wis., on April 19, 1889, writes:

Of the 84 colonies that I put into the bee-house last fall, I took out, on March 19, 82 alive; but 4 were queenless, judging from there being no brood in the hives, and they united at their first flight with a colony having a laying queen, and 3 more have, since the cold spell, dwindled away, which I united with other weak colonies. The weather is fine but cool, and the bees do not feel like venturing far home; consequently close watch must be kept, so that robber-bees will not get into some weak colonies. The maple and elm buds have opened, and pollen is coming in during the midday hours very fast. With the exception of 3 or 4 colonies, my bees are all in good condition, and I consider them a month ahead, judging from last season at this time. We have all the signs of a good honey crop this season.

Good Honey Season Expected.—J. K. Rich, Cato, N. Y., on April 16, writes:

I took my bees from the cellar to-day, and found them in good condition. I wintered 28 colonies in the cellar, and 12 on the summer stands; I lost one of the latter for want of stores. I have 12 colonies of Italians, and 4 of Carniolans, and the balance are blacks. I am very much pleased with the Carniolans. The prospects are that we will have a good honey season here. The white clover looks well, and we had no ice-storms the past winter to injure the baswood; I shall look for a large yield of the latter.

Three Poor Seasons.—Lewis Schnerr, Turnpike, Pa., on April 6, 1889, says:

I am a boy 12 years old. My father has 50 colonies of bees, and we have to feed them now. For the last three years it has not paid to put the sections on and off, as there has been no honey.

Toad-Stools for Smoker Fuel.—H. M. Seeley, Harford, Pa., writes:

I notice on page 230 that none who answer queries use the same bee-smoker fuel that I use. I have tried many kinds, and the best for me is the toad-stools growing on old maple and birch stumps and logs. They will not go out until they burn out, and they give all the smoke necessary—for me, at least.

Early Drones—Good Prospects.—John E. Turner, Woodington, O., on April 9, 1889, writes:

The weather is very mild here this week, and the bees are just "boiling over." Mine began to gather pollen from sawdust on March 14, but on the 15th they began to work on the maples. They are all very strong, and are breeding very rapidly. I have a colony of black bees that has a lot of drone-brood capped over. It is quite early for drones to be hatching now! The white and Alsike clovers are in good condition here, and the prospects for a good season are flattering.

Alsike and White Clovers.—Chas. K. Bixler, Hoyt, Iowa, on April 12, 1889, writes:

Bees in this vicinity have wintered exceedingly well. My 36 colonies wintered without loss. The first pollen was gathered about March 15, from soft maples. Now cottonwood and elm are yeilding an abundance of pollen. In the last week we have had plenty of rain. White and Alsike clovers are in splendid condition, so the prospects are good for a splendid honey-year; but we will have to wait, for the hopes of to-day may be soon blasted.

White Clover Looks Promising—Chester G. Ridout, Hutchinson, Minn., on April 13, 1889, writes:

The weather here is exceedingly fine for this time of the year. We have had no rain to mention this spring, and the grasses and clovers are greatly in need of a heavy shower. I took my 12 colonies of bees from the cellar and placed them on the stands last Friday (April 5), and found all strong and healthy; with but one exception they had plenty of sealed brood and eggs. The one having no eggs or brood was short of stores, and I was obliged to give it 4 frames of sealed honey. With a little feeding, however, I think it will build up for white clover, which at present looks very promising. I find that if a little tobacco is mixed with the fuel when put in the bee-smoker, the crossest bees can be handled with comparative safety.

Wintered in Fine Condition.—S. M. Kelley, Kirby, Wis., on April 10, 1889, says:

I took 22 colonies of bees from the cellar on April 6, in fine condition. To-day they are very active, bringing in pollen from the skunk-cabbage and pussy-willow, which is abundant in this vicinity.

Bees Wintered Well.—J. B. Dunlap, Rochester, Ind., on April 10, 1889, says:

My bees have wintered quite well, and, have been very busy for nearly a month. I wintered some colonies in the cellar, and had 3 on the summer stands. I had 4 colonies on the summer stand, but I lost one of them.

Early Pollen-Gathering, etc.—M. R. Cullison, M. D., Adel, Iowa, on April 15, 1889, says:

Last fall I prepared 44 colonies of bees for an extra hard winter, and as a consequence they got *too* warm, bubbled over, and 12 colonies are left to tell the tale! Should the weather prophets be extinguished? or only the few, that continue to take just a little stock in their predictions?

Wintered Extremely Well.—C. A. Goodell, Mankato, Minn., on April 8, 1889, writes:

I put 17 colonies of bees into the cellar and I put 17 out this spring, all very strong excepting 1, and that is all right now. The first pollen was gathered by the bees here on March 19—earliest I ever saw it gathered in Minnesota. The weather has been very bad for the last 10 or 12 days for the bees; it is raining some while I am writing—the first rain this spring. The bees have wintered extremely well in this locality.

Populous Enough to Swarm.—S. D. Haskin, of Waterville, Minn., on April 12, 1889, says:

I never have had bees booming so in the spring. They worked almost every day since March 1. Some are populous enough to swarm, and keep up their happy hum all night, though it often freezes quite hard. A Mr. Kenny, here, makes sorghum molasses so pure that the bees will take it quite freely.

Cellar-Wintering Theory.—W. A. Hodge, Victory, Wis., on April 12, 1889, writes:

I have been watching the cellar-wintering plan for a number of years, and I am fully satisfied that the cellar is *the* place to winter bees, provided that it is a good dry one, and so arranged as to be ventilated when necessary. Now for some of the proof: I put into my cellar, last fall, 43 heavy colonies of bees, and this spring I have taken out 43 colonies nearly as heavy as when I put them in. My neighbor, only a short way from me, has a good, dry cellar, into which he put about 50 colonies, and he has taken out every one of them in good condition.

Bees in Good Condition.—Geo. Spitler, Mosiertown, Pa., on April 9, 1889, writes:

I overhauled the bees, yesterday, that I have packed out-doors, and I found them all in good condition. I have lost but one good colony out of 23. The bees carried in pollen at a lively rate; none are queenless, and there is lots of brood. I have some colonies in the cellar that are all quiet, except one. I will carry them out after the next rain, which is coming soon. White clover is in good condition. I have heard of but few losses of colonies.

Neglected Bees May Starve.—Christian Weckesser, Marshallville, Ohio, on April 15, 1889, writes:

We have just had quite a spell of cool weather, and the bees have not been able to do much, but generally they are in good condition, though care must be exercised to keep them supplied with stores till clover comes, which promises to be good. No doubt bees that are neglected will starve before then, if they do not get more, accordingly, than they have thus far. This will not be very harmful, however, driving, as it does, the careless out of the "field."

Swarms Expected Soon.—John Boerstler, Vashon, Wash. Ter., on April 13, 1889, writes:

Bees are doing well, and will swarm soon—the drones are flying already. I think that we will have a good honey harvest this year. My hybrids are doing the best, I think. I believe they will be ahead of my Italians. They are the largest hybrids that I ever saw. I have just received some Chapman honey-plant seed from the department of agriculture, at Washington, D. C. I will give it a good trial this year. We have had summer weather all along. Fruit looks well.

Loss of Weight in Winter.—O. B. Barrows, Marshalltown, Iowa, on April 15, 1889, writes:

On page 220, Mrs. L. C. Axtell says: "The bees apparently have not consumed as much honey as is usual in winter." Of 35 colonies, carefully weighed on putting them into the cellar, and weighed again after taking them out, the smallest loss was 5¼ pounds, and the greatest loss was 22 pounds, the average being 12½ pounds. There was no perceptible difference in loss between those put in on November 8, and those put in on November 19; but perhaps there was not difference enough in time to be any test of Dr. Mason's new departure.

Prospects of a Good Season.—E. F. Quigley, Unionville, Mo., on April 13, 1889, writes:

The following is the report of the condition of bees in this (Putnam) county, so far as heard from: 98 per cent. have wintered well, and 5 per cent. were queenless. Nearly all the bees in this county are in box-hives. The first pollen gathered was on March 15. The weather is a little colder now. Bees wintered in my apiary as follows: Carniolans, 1st best; pure Italians, 2d; hybrids, 3d, and blacks 4th best. No amount of warm weather would induce the Carniolans to come out. They used less honey than any others, and are the strongest of any now. White clover is in fine condition, and the prospects are good for a large honey yield for 1889. My 1888 honey crop was 40 pounds per colony of comb honey.

AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL
ESTABLISHED IN 1861 — OLDEST BEE PAPER IN AMERICA

ALFRED H. NEWMAN,
BUSINESS MANAGER.

Business Notices.

Your Full Address, plainly written, is very essential in order to avoid mistakes.

If You Live near one post-office and get your mail at another, be sure to give the address that we have on our list.

Give a Copy of "Honey as Food and Medicine" to every one who buys a package of honey. It will sell lots of it.

Dr. Miller's Book, "A Year Among the Bees," and the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL for one year—we send both for $1.50.

If you Lose Money by carelessly enclosing it in a letter, it is without excuse, when a Money Order, which is perfectly safe, costs but 5 cents.

New Subscribers can obtain the full numbers for 1888 and 1889 for $1.80, if application be made at once, before all the sets of 1888 are gone.

Paper Boxes—to hold a section of honey for retail dealers. We have two sizes on hand to carry sections 4¼x4¼ and 5¼x5¼. Price, $1.00 per 100, or $8.50 per 1,000.

Preserve Your Papers for future reference. If you have no **BINDER** we will mail you one for 60 cents; or you can have one FREE, if you will send us 3 new yearly subscriptions for the BEE JOURNAL.

Please write *American Bee Journal* on the envelope when writing to this office. Several of our letters have already gone to another firm (a commission house), causing vexatious delay and trouble.

Honey.—We have for sale a quantity of Extracted Honey in kegs holding about 220 pounds each, which we are selling, free on board the cars, at 8 cents per pound for Amber and 9 cents per pound for White.

In order to pay you for getting *new subscribers* to send with your renewal, we make you this offer. For each yearly subscriber, with $1.00, you may order 25 cents worth of any books or supplies that we have for sale—as a **premium.**

A Home Market for honey can be made by judiciously distributing the pamphlets, "Honey as Food and Medicine." Such will create a demand in any locality at remunerative prices. See list on the second page of this paper.

CLUBBING LIST.

We Club the *American Bee Journal* for a year, with any of the following papers or books, at the prices quoted in the **LAST** column. The regular price of both is given in the first column. One year's subscription for the American Bee Journal must be sent with each order for another paper or book:

	Price of both.	*Club*
The American Bee Journal	1 00	
and Gleanings in Bee-Culture	2 00	1 75
Bee-Keepers' Guide	1 50	1 40
Bee-Keepers' Review	1 50	1 40
The Apiculturist	1 75	1 65
Bee-Keepers' Advance	1 50	1 40
Canadian Bee Journal	2 00	1 80
Canadian Honey Producer	1 40	1 30
The 8 above-named papers	5 65	5 00
and Langstroth Revised (Dadant)	3 00	2 75
Cook's Manual (**old edition**)	2 25	2 00
Bees and Honey (Newman)	2 00	1 75
Binder for Am. Bee Journal	1 60	1 50
Dzierzon's Bee-Book (cloth)	3 00	2 00
Root's A B C of Bee-Culture	2 25	2 10
Farmer's Account Book	4 00	2 20
Western World Guide	1 50	1 30
Heddon's book, "Success,"	1 50	1 40
A Year Among the Bees	1 75	1 50
Convention Hand-Book	1 50	1 30
Weekly Inter-Ocean	2 00	1 75
How to Propagate Fruit	1 50	1 25
History of National Society	1 50	1 25

Do not send to us for sample copies of of any other papers. Send for such to the publishers of the papers you want.

Always Mention your Post-Office, County and State when writing to this office. No matter where you may happen to be for the hour when actually writing—never mention anything but your permanent address. To do otherwise leads to confusion, unless you desire your address changed. In that case state the old as well as the new address.

Triple Lense Magnifiers have been so often called for that we have concluded to keep them in stock for our subscribers to inspect bees, insects, etc. See page 212.

Price, by mail, 80 cts.; or the BEE JOURNAL one year, and the Magnifier, for $1.50.

Alfalfa Clover.—For cultivation of this honey-plant, see page 245, of 1888.—We supply the seed at the following prices:—Per lb., 22c.; per peck, $3.00; per half-bushel, $5.50; per bushel of 60 lb., $10.00. If wanted by mail, add 10 cents per pound for bag and postage.

Clover Seeds.—We are selling *Alsike Clover Seed* at the following prices: $8.00 per bushel; $2.25 per peck; 25 cents per lb. *White Clover Seed:* $10.00 per bushel; $2.75 per peck; 30 cents per lb. *Melilot or Sweet Clover Seed:* $6.00 per bushel; $1.75 per peck: 20 cents per lb.—by express or freight.

Yucca Brushes, for removing bees from the combs, are a soft, vegetable fiber, and do not irritate the bees. We supply them at 5 cents each, or 50 cents a dozen; if sent by mail, add 1 cent each for postage.

We will Present a Pocket Dictionary for two subscribers with $2.00. It is always useful to have a dictionary at hand to decide the spelling of words, and their meaning.

What Apiarists Say about the April number of the ILLUSTRATED HOME JOURNAL, which they have just received, may be ascertained by the following which are samples of the multitude:

Prof. A. J. Cook, Agricultural College, Michigan, writes thus: "The Illustrated Home Journal, is at the very head in style, typography, and everything that pertains to the printer's art, and no wonder, for T. G. Newman is its publisher. The initial number surely promises a genuine success, if success is POSSIBLE in this day of severe competition. We wish the enterprise a full measure of prosperity."

P. H. Elwood, Starkville, N. Y.: "The April number of the Illustrated Home Journal came a few days ago, and it seems to be a general favorite in the family circle. I have no doubt it will be a grand success."

J. W. Vance, M. D., Madison, Wis., writes thus: "We are very much pleased with the Illustrated Home Journal, and wish it abundant success."

Frank A. Eaton, Bluffton, O., writes thus: "I am delighted with the Illustrated Home Journal; its contents are choice literature, and it is filled with fine instruction, which makes it true to name. Its typography and quality of paper are the best. I shall carefully preserve Volume IV, commencing with the April number, and have it bound."

Mrs. L. C. Axtell, Roseville, Ill., writes thus: "The Illustrated Home Journal is received, and I have read the greater portion of it through, and find it a magazine of much better tone than the most of our home and fireside reading: in fact I am well pleased with it, and wish you success."

The Rev. M. L. Williston, Chicago, Ills., writes: "The Illustrated Home Journal has come, and I admire this Centennial number greatly. You have made a rich issue of it."

G. W. Demaree, Christiansburg, Ky., says: "As a magazine for the family, the Illustrated Home Journal cannot help being a pleasing visitor in the families, wherever it goes. I have seen nothing of the kind in our family that is so pleasing as your Illustrated Home Journal."

H. H. Brown, Light Street, Pa., writes thus: "I received the Illustrated Home Journal for April a few days ago. It is a magazine that should be found in the homes of all who desire a paper that gives instruction, and its articles are of such a nature that they cannot help but please all who read its pages."

C. H. Dibbern, Milan, Ill., thus writes: "The first number of the Illustrated Home Journal was duly received. I have now had time to look it over, and form some opinion of the character of the work. Coming all unannounced, it is certainly a very agreeable surprise to us all. The style of printing, and the character of its contents, are first-class. The Illustrated Home Journal will no doubt take its place speedily among the leading journals of the day, and do what it can to make the world better and happier."

G. K. Hubbard, Fort Wayne, Ind., writes as follows: The Illustrated Home Journal was duly received, and shows that it has been through the hands of skilled workmen, from its general make-up. The editor evidently has a correct idea of the PURE and ENTERTAINING class of reading which should be placed in our homes. I wish you abundant success.

Never did the advent of a magazine for the family touch such a responsive chord, or receive such a hearty welcome.

Trial subscriptions will be taken 3 months for 40 cents each; or it will be clubbed with the BEE JOURNAL for a year at $2.00 for both. Agents, who are working for premiums, may take "trial subscriptions," and count 4 as one yearly subscriber. One sample copy sent free to subscribers of the BEE JOURNAL, upon application. That will tell you all about the "Premiums" offered for getting up clubs, and "Cash Prizes" for the largest clubs sent in before Sept. 30, 1889. "Good pay for good work" is our motto. See page 238.

DORÉ ART PORTFOLIO,

PRICE, 50 CENTS,

Will be CLUBBED with the AMERICAN BEE JOURNAL, at the low price of $1.25, postpaid.

This magnificent Art Portfolio is in size just 11x14 inches, and besides a picture of Gustav Dore, the great French Artist, it contains the following beautiful engravings: Expulsion from the Garden of Eden—Entering the Ark—Noah Cursing Ham—Samson and Delilah—Ruth and Boaz—Death of Saul—The Judgment of Solomon—Daniel in the Lion's Den—Daniel Confounding the Priests of Baal—The Nativity—Christ Healing the Sick—Sermon on the Mount—The Disciples Plucking Corn on the Sabbath—Jesus Walking on the Water—The Agony in the Garden—Death of the Pale Horse. Seventeen handsome full page plates under one cover.

Honey and Beeswax Market.

HONEY.—White 1-lbs., 15@16c.; fall or dark, 12@14c. Extracted, 8c. for white. Supply large and demand light.
BEESWAX.—None in market.
Apr. 9. CLEMONS, CLOON & CO., cor 4th & Walnut.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—Our trade is light; no large lots on hand and what there is consists chiefly of dark comb, and not salable in quantities. Choice white comb, 1-lb. sections, 16@17c.; dark grades from 10@12c. Very little demand for extracted, but prices remain at 7@9c., according to quality and package.
BEESWAX.—22c.
Mar. 25. R. A. BURNETT, 161 South Water St.

DENVER.

HONEY.—White, in 1-lb. sections, 16@18c. Extracted, 7@10c.
BEESWAX.—18@20c.
Mar. 26. J. M. CLARK & CO., 1409 Fifteenth St.

MILWAUKEE.

HONEY.—We quote: Fancy white 1-lbs., 17@18c.; 2-lbs., 16@17c. Good dark 1-lbs., 15@16c.; 2-lbs., 14@15c. If damaged and leaky, 10@12½c. Extracted, white, in barrels, 8@8½c.; ½-barrels, 8½@9c.; amber in same, 7@7½c.; in pails and tin, white, 9@9½c.; in barrels and ½-barrels, dark, 6@6½c. The demand is fair.
BEESWAX.—20@22c.
Mar. 27. A. V. BISHOP, 142 W. Water St.

NEW YORK.

HONEY.—Market is bare of comb, except some small lots of buckwheat which is selling at from 10@12c. No buckwheat extracted. Cuba and San Domingo extracted, 67@70c. per gallon.
BEESWAX.—24c.
HILDRETH BROS. & SEGELKEN,
Mar. 25. 28 & 30 W. Broadway, near Duane St.

ST. LOUIS.

HONEY.—Demand limited to local wants, which are small. We could sell some to country points in barrels and ½-barrels at 6½@7c. for extracted; in cans, 7½c.
BEESWAX.—21c. for prime.
Mar. 25. D. G. TUTT & CO., Commercial St.

SAN FRANCISCO.

HONEY.—We quote: Extracted, white, 6½@7 cts.; amber, 5½@6c. Comb, white 1-lbs., 13@14c.; 2-lbs., 10@12c. Demand for extracted is good; for comb, limited. Prospects are not as good for honey as in 1888.
BEESWAX.—Scarce, at 18@22c.
SCHACHT, LEMCKE & STEINER,
Mar. 15. 16 & 18 Drumm St.

BOSTON.

HONEY.—We quote: Best white clover 1-pounds, 18@20c.; best 2-lbs., 17@18c. Extracted, 8@9c.
Sales have been checked a little on account of maple sugar and syrup being so plentiful. Quantity of honey in the market is sure to be entirely closed out before new crop comes.
Apr. 8. BLAKE & RIPLEY, 57 Chatham Street.

DETROIT.

HONEY.—Best white 1-lbs., 15@16c. Sales slow. Extracted, 8@9c. Demand small, prices lower.
BEESWAX.—22@23c.
Mar. 22. M. H. HUNT, Bell Branch, Mich.

CHICAGO.

HONEY.—We quote: White clover 1-lbs., 15@16c.; 2-lbs., 12@31c. Good dark 1-lbs., 12@13c.; 2-lbs., 10@11c.
Mar. 21. S. T. FISH & CO., 189 S. Water St.

CINCINNATI.

HONEY.—We quote extracted at 5@8c. per lb. Best white comb honey, 12@15c. Demand is slow, and prices low.
BEESWAX.—Demand is good—20@22c. per lb. for good to choice yellow, on arrival.
Mar. 21. C. F. MUTH & SON, Freeman & Central Av.

Convention Notices.

☞ The second meeting of the York and Cumberland Bee-Keepers' Association will be held in the Good Templar Hall, at South Waterboro, Maine, on May 15, 1889, at 9:30 a.m. A cordial invitation is extended to all. Matters of interest will be discussed. Bring your hive or some useful implement for exhibition. Hotel accommodations may be had in the village at reasonable rates. C. W. COSTELLOW, *Sec.*

☞ The International Bee-Keepers' Association will meet in the court-house, at Brantford, Ont., Canada, on December 4, 5, and 6, 1889. All bee-keepers are invited to attend, and State and District bee-keepers' societies are requested to appoint delegates to the convention. Full particulars of the meeting will be given in due time. Anyone desirous of becoming a member, and receiving the last Annual Report bound, may do so by forwarding $1.00 to the Secretary.—R. F. HOLTERMANN, Sec., Brantford, Ont., Canada.

Money in Potatoes, by Mr. Joseph Greiner. Price, **25** cents, postpaid. This is a complete instructor for the practical potato-grower, and explains the author's new system in 40 interesting lessons. It is for sale at this office.

Advertisements.

FRIENDS: If you are in need of fine Albino or Italian Queens and Bees per pound, or Eggs for hatching from W. C. B. Polish and R. C. B. Leghorns, it will pay you to send for my Circular and Price-List free. **JOSEPH MOSER,**
17A1t FESTINA, IOWA.

PATENTS THOS. P. SIMPSON, Washington, D. C. No atty's fee until Patent obtained. Write for Inventor's Guide
17D6t

TANSY PILLS! Safe, Certain and Effectual. Particulars 4c. WILCOX SPECIFIC CO., Phila., Pa.
17A1y

My 21st Annual Price-List of Italian, Cyprian and Holy-Land Bees, Queens and Nuclei Colonies (a specialty): also Supplies—will be sent to all who send their names and addresses. **H. H. BROWN,**
17Dtf LIGHT STREET, Columbia Co., PA.

ITALIAN and Carniolan Queens by return mail. Tested, in May, $2.00. Reared in June and July, until further notice, Untested Queens, $1.50; Tested, $2.00. Tested and Selected, $2.75. And also how to introduce Queens. **SPERRY BROS.,**
17A1t LA HARPE, Hancock Co., ILLS.

CARNIOLAN QUEENS.

AM now booking orders for June. Tested, $4.00; Untested, $1.00, or $5.00 for ½ dozen.
☞ **Send Postal for Circular.**
S. W. MORRISON, M.D.,
17A5t OXFORD, Chester Co., PA.
Mention the American Bee Journal.

LOOK HERE!

TO reduce my stock I will sell 2 Langstroth frames of brood and ½-lb. of Bees for $1.50; 3 frames and 1 lb. of Bees, $2.00. Bees per lb. $1.00. Tested Italian Queen, $2.00. Also Full Colonies for sale. Satisfaction and safe arrival guaranteed. No foul brood. **H. L. PANGBORN,**
17A2t MAQUOKETA, IOWA.
Mention the American Bee Journal.

EVERY BEE-KEEPER SHOULD TRY
THE SUCCESS HIVE!
TRUE TO ITS NAME!

SAFE winterer, easy in manipulation, durable, cheap, and, for large yields of honey, is unsurpassed.

Sections, Section-Cases, Comb Foundation

and all Apiarian Supplies, at greatly reduced prices. Send for New Circulars, free.
L. H. & W. J. VALENTINE,
(Successors to S. Valentine & Sons),
17Dtf HAGERSTOWN, Wash. Co., MD.

HANDSOME SECTIONS.

WE have a limited quantity of One-Pound Sections, 4¼x4¼, a trifle less than two inches wide, with narrow tops, in packages of 1,000 each. They are manufactured from extra white lumber, are very uniform, making them the finest and most attractive honey-section in the world. Price, $3.50 per package.
THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,
923 & 925 West Madison-Street, - CHICAGO, ILLS
Mention the American Bee Journal.

HURRAH FOR 1889!
A New Style of Clamp.
BEST THING OUT.

Can be used on any hive.

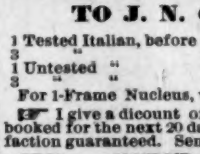
EVERY bee-keeper should try them. Sections most easily placed in, and removed from, and best protected from bee-glue.
Descriptive Price-List Free.
A 30-page Catalogue. Full line of BEE-KEEPERS' SUPPLIES; also FULL COLONIES, NUCLEI and QUEENS. ☞ Oldest House in New England. Established 1860.
Address, **WM. W. CARY & CO.,**
6A3t-9Dtf COLERAINE, MASS.,
Successors to Wm. W. Cary & Son.
Mention the American Bee Journal when answering this Adv't.

SAMPLE FREE

HOME EMPLOYMENT and GOOD PAY. We want AGENTS everywhere to get up CLUBS for the **Illustrated Home Journal,** which will be WELCOMED in EVERY FAMILY. SEND for a FREE SAMPLE COPY, containing our SPECIAL CASH PREMIUM OFFERS. Address
THOS. G. NEWMAN & SON,
923 & 925 W. Madison St., - CHICAGO, ILLS.
Please mention this paper when answering.

1889. Italian Queens. 1889.

HAVING moved 8 miles from Nicholasville, to a better location for BEES, I will engage in Queen-Rearing more extensively than formerly. I have the *very best* **ITALIANS** only. Prices:
Select Tested Queens, in April, $3; in May, $2.50; in June, $2.00; July to November, $1.50. Queens warranted purely mated, $1.00; 6 for $5.00.
☞ Make Money Orders payable at Nicholasville. Send for Circular. Address,
J. T. WILSON,
7Dtf LITTLE HICKMAN, Jessamine Co., KY.
Mention the American Bee Journal.



Eaton's Improved **SECTION-CASE.** BEES AND QUEENS. Send for free catalogue. Address **FRANK A. EATON,**
3D17t BLUFFTON, OHIO.
Mention the American Bee Journal.

Send for Early Queens
TO J. N. COLWICK:

1	Tested Italian,	before May 15,	$2.25;	after,	$1.75.
3	"	"	6.00;	"	4.50.
1	Untested	"	1.00;	"	.90.
3	"	"	2.75;	"	2.50.

For 1-Frame Nucleus, with any Queen add, $1.00.
☞ I give a dicount of **10** per cent. on Orders booked for the next 20 days. Safe arrival and satisfaction guaranteed. Send for Price-List.
9D8t **NORSE, Bosque Co., TEXAS.**
Mention the American Bee Journal.